Republican. Marshall

JOHN MILLIKAN, Editor and Publisher.

PLYMOUTH, MARSHALL COUNTY, IND., NOVEMBER 5, 1874.

VOL. XVIII---NO. 52.

Marshall County Republican

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY At \$2.00 for One Year, At \$1.00 for Six Months At 50 Cts. for Three Months.

TERMS .- Payment in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	One colu'n	colu'e	colu'n	colu'n	colu'n	Inch
t year.			\$25,00	\$15.00	\$13.00	
3 months.	20,00	12.de		200000000000000000000000000000000000000	4.00	3,00
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JOHN MILLIKAN, Publisher. PLYMOUTH, IND.

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"HOW TO GO WEST."

This is an inquiry which every one should have truthfully answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has achieved a splendid reputation in the last three years as the leading Passenger Route to the West, Starting at Chicago or Peoria, it runs direct through Southern Iowa and Nebraska, with close connections to California and the Territories. It is also the short line and best ine to Quincy, Missouri, and all points in Kansas and New Mexico. Passengers

This line has published a pamphlet entitled "How to go WEST," which contains much valuable information; a large. correct man of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing superficial views of the pinlosophy the General Western Passenger Agent, mind Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Fer

COLUMN EDUCATIONAL

Edited and Conducted by J. F. LANGENBAUGH.

Object of Teachers' Institutes

teachers in attendance, avowed a dislike mischievous results pointed out. and disdain for it, and desired to know what the object, value and benefit of it was to the teachers of the country. To those who do not, or pretend not to know the value, benefit and object of "The Institute," we would say that there are two main purposes to be accomplished by it The first consists in imparting to the eacher a knowledge of the Philosophy between teachers themselves and the people. There are also several minor results conrected with these which, if the teachers are in full sympathy with each properly contributes; but they should ever be held subordinate to these.

Teachers are too apt in practice to fol plans pursued by those who taught them. is to be convinced of their falsity, and velop his or her methods in accordance with their own, subjectively.

Unfortunately, many of our text-books are written not by teachers who under stand the true theory of teaching, and are fully imbuen ... "h its spirit, but they are publishing and forcing them into use, and are desirous of having a full "series." The teacher, therefore, needs to be so familiar with the fundamental principles of instruction to set them right. The gen voyage over restless seas.

wills in forms of solutions and methods law. of explanation are in place, and, I would have no objection, to have an occasional class drill in the above named forms, in the county Institute. The second purpose of the Institute is to create and maintain a sympathy, a common bond of interest between teachers themselves and people. In order that the instruction which the teacher imparts in his school may produce the best results, it is highly important that he have the confidence of the parents. A teacher who fails to command the respect of the people is robbed of much of that power for good which he or she could otherwise exercise, however ble side walks, must need to come back skillful and efficient they may be.

It is therefore, the sphere of the Institute to demonstrate that the teacher alive to the interests of his calling; that other for the same price. Twenty- he or she is making sacrifices to be the better fitted to discharge his or her daty; ment is barely commenced, our streets their patrons; that their knowledge is superior to that possessed by the teachers of a by-gone age, from which their judgment of teaching capacity was formed; that their ability is such as to challenge their respect; that they are really master ing the theory of their profession, and by a thorough knowledge of the discoveries which have been made, are able to prac tice with skill, in one of the most delicate and arduous positions in which the members of any profession are called upon to act. It is a fact which cannot be denied, that a majority of school-officers really on their way westward cannot do better do not know what sort of an education than to take this route. ill adapted to the purpose intended; whether it is founded upon the unchang-ing principles of mental progress, or upon crude theories, half-digested schemes, and

Few, comparatively, are aware that ment in the winter.

there are any well-settled maxims upon which, as an immutable basis, the whole superstructure of all sound culture must rest. And hence, persons who can "keep children still," six hours a day, and hear them "say their lessons," are deemed fit to be teachers. At the Institute the falla-During our last Institute, several of the cy of these views is exposed, and their

[Concluded next week.]

OMARIA, November 1st, 1874. MR. MILLIKAN:

Omaha Correspondence.

I scarcely know where to look for items with which to construct my letter. There is a dearth in items of general interest, and of his or her profession. The second is since my last writing, nothing of local the establishment of a common sympathy importance has occurred to ruffle the general quiet, now prevailing.

A little episode in the routine of court at present. In 1804 there was not a single business occurred the other day, which I will mention, simply to illustrate the man other, and are willing, the Institute ner in which our excellent District Judge, deals with criminals: One Ira. H. Tomlinson was indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses, from one of our low on in the beaten track, and adopt the Omaha business houses. By the way, this Tomlinson came here several months If these plans were erroneous, the teacher ago, representing himself as a traveling agent for an eastern house. He took an that others are preferable, became when order for a bill of goods from our Omaha tried by reason, they are found to be in house, and by some hook or crook obharmony with the constitution and tained an advance of some \$200 00; and, growth of the mental faculties. Teaching to use a familiar phrase, "lit out." In a is not an imitative art, but a science bas- few days, our Omaha house received a ed upon immutable principles. If we dispatch from the eastern firm, warning make it an imitative process, and devote them against the impositions of this man, the time of the Institute to a detail of the Tomlinson, stating that he was not their plan for teaching each branch, we may agent. Not knowing what better to do present a plan which one teacher can im under the circumstances, our Omaha itate, but another cannot. But if we de house immediately instituted measures to velop the elements of the science, we induce the return of Tomlinson, who was History. Let us thank God that we live put into the hands of every one the means was along the line of the U. P. R. R., in a time of abundance, where improved of independent action, and each can de- plying his lucrative trade. With the Gov ernor's requisition and the assistance of the Sheriff they succeeded, and he was lodged in jail, to await his trial. He was found guilty of the crime, and the judg ment of the Court was: ten days in jail on bread and water, and to pay a fine of "made" by men who have facilities for three hundred dollars and costs; and, to stand committed until the fine and costs

Now, Judge Lake is a most excellent Judge, and has the name of being exceed the branches he is to teach, that he shall ingly severe on criminals, and the fact is, be above text-books, that he shall him- they receive nothing less than the extent self be the text-book in every branch; and of the law, at his lands; but this sentence and where books are at fault, by proper caused a smile to overspread the countenances of the members of the bar, who eral principles upon which every branch were at a loss to account for the sudden rests should be thoroughly discussed and leniency of the Judge, and as he turned understood, so that his or her views and met the vacant stare of his legal audishall be correct and clear; and he or she ence, there was a perceptible relaxation of who intends to keep up with the times his rigid features and an attempt to conceal and te a reliable practitioner in the pro- a smile was clearly apparent. It was not fession, must come up to the Institute to long, however, when the real force and the "Baxter law," and embodying the and the end. If every one of them could get their opinions adjusted, as the navi right of the judgment was discovered. gator comes to have his chronometer Owing to some legal technicality, the corrected before departing on his perilous nominal imprisonment must necessarily be light; but to stand committed until a in intoxicating liquors have formally The Institute is not the place to give fine of three hundred dollars was paid, nstruction in the elements of the sciences. was the pith of the sentence, as it was These are to be learned in the schools, soon discovered that this high toned where there is opportunity for thorough bummer and swindling confidence man. drill. It is useless to wast the time of an had not a cent to help himself with, and Ind., October 17, 1874: do earnestly de- kind. Corporations are formed with Institute in this kind of labor, since, in his friends exceedingly few. He languishthe limited period for which it is conven- ed in jail Ten days on bread and water ed, every moment is needed for higher is the by-word of the bar, and the Judge the cause not to be discouraged by recent pany," with some rich capitalist of New purposes. It a person is not versed in justifies the assertion, that no one is more he radiments he is not fit to be a member ready to protect our business men from hereof, much less a member of the pro- the swindling operation of such men than

During the last few days, we have had a reminder of the ap roaching winter, in slight sprinkling of snow.

merce shows an apparent falling off in trade. Business at the banks has been when next in session, over his official that New Yorker, or that Boston Yansomewhat slack, and wing to the cold signature; and that he furnish copies of kee by the throat, you may be sure be snap, the retail trade is quite dull.

The many people who have visited Omaha in years gone by, and who have since spent their lessure time in cursing the city for its muddy streets and misera and see the improvements, and ask to be forgiven. The city has spent thousands of dollars this summer improving streets making side walks, and grading; and, although the system of general improvethat they are worthy of the confidence of present a creditable, appearance and are less likely to strike the casual visitor with disgust, as in former times, and when the improvements are finally completed, Omaha will justly be proud of her broad level streets, and her excellent side-walks. SPENCE.

The Democrats assert that the Republican party has "outlived its usefulness," as the ends for which it was created have been gained Now, if they can prove extinct, and is powerless to make an other attempt upon the life of the gov ernment, we shall not feel like making any serious objections to the re-construc tion of parties. In the light of recent events, there is yet lively work for the Republican party to do.

-Hundreds of cuttle are being futtened

For the Republican Wheat.

Theorder offe

Wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, and maize all belong to the natural order of grain bearing plants. They all grow in similar manner, and all yield starch, gluten, and a certain amount of phosphate. They are spoken of as farinace ous foods. From the sacred writings we learn that unleavened bread was common in the cays of Abraham. In our own history our forefathers had no other method of making bread than by toasting corn and beating it in mortars, then wetting it into a kind of coarse cake. In 1596 rye bread formed a considerable part of the diet of servants, even in great families. bread was the chief food of the people.

In many parts of England it was more

the custom to make bread at home than

public bakery in Manchester In France, where the use of yeast was fir-t introduced, it was deemed by the faculty of medicfne to be so injurious to nealth that its use was prohibited under the severest penalty. Herault says that during the siege of Paris, by Henry the Fourth, a famine raged, and bread sold at a crown a pound When this was consumed the dried bones from the charnel house of the Holy Innocents were exhumed, and a kind of bread made therefrom. From the year 1266 it has been customary to regulate, by law, the price of bread in proportion to the price of I believe, if the truth was known, a mawheat or flour at the time. This was jority of those that did not own slaves, calle assize of bread; but in 1815 it was conscientiously believe that the valley is a abolished. In the year 1775, 16,000 people great deal better off than it was fitteen died of famine in the Cape de Verd. These are only a few of the remarkable the situation, gone to work in carnest, and famins that have occurred in the course of seem anxious to help build up the cultivation, the pursuit of industry, and the settlemenf of the laws, renders a pestilent almost impossible.

J. L. STAMBAUGH.

The Synod on Temperance.

The Northern Indiana synod at its recent session in this city, adopted the following preamble and resolutions, reported of every conquered people the world his by the committee on temperance:

intemperance in the use of intoxicating puors as a beverage is confessedly chief, in its baleful effects, and

WHEREAS, The friends of temperance have been greatly encouraged by the wonderful movement which has occurred within the past year, to repress intemperince by prayer and persuasion and WHEREAS, The people of Indiana, in

great evil, have enacted, through their legislature, a temperance law known as great principles of local option, and of the be driven out on the borders of nowhere, consequences of this traffic. And WHEREAS. The abettors of this traffic

demanded the repeal of said 'Baxter law' in the pext legislature, Therefore Resolved, that we, the ministers and elders of the Presbyterian church assemclare that we intend to take no steps backward on the temperance question, and we hereby call upon the friends of restrict, and ultimately to extinguish, the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Resolved, That as a synod, we most lession. In the township Institute, class he; but he could do no more under the earnestly remonstrate against any attempt on the part of our nexr legislature to repeal the present liquor law of the State, and that we call upon that body to so amend said law as to make it most effect the way of a cold north-wester, with a live for the accomplishment of its great generously given the right of way, by

Resolved, That the stated clerk of this Our daily Review of money and com- synod be instructed to communicate this preamble and resolution to the presiding officers of both houses of the legislature, the same to the public press of this city, and of the city of Indianapolis, for publi-

-The members of the next Indiana legislature will be full of business if they carry out all the promised reforms which publican administration. Is such swindplaced them in office. They will be expected to repeal the Baxter bill, which will require but little brain-labor; but to enact a law which will yield a large revenue to the school fund, and satisfy the personal liberty ideas of some people, will be a task too great for them to perform. cient quantity to cover the ground. A The taxes must be reduced-everybod is ia favor of that-and in order to effect that object salaries must be lowered, and all political parties; but the office-holders inst. will be likely to object, and use their influence with the members, to prevent a consummation so devoutly desired. The reduction of taxes without a corresponding decrease in expenses, will not better that the Democratic party is entirely the situation. The people want real, not sham, reform

-The office of U S. Senator is looking around for a man to succeed Hon. D. D. Pratt. J. E McDonald, Gov. Heudricks, D. W. Voorhees, Turpie, Dr. Fitch, and sold his hogs early this season, and now other prominent Democrats, have been he is buying corn, with the money he got interviewed, and are willing to accept, but for his hogs, to "salt down." It will not the office has not yet decided to surren. do for all of our farmers to follow his exin the vicinity of Terre Haute for ship- der. It would take nearly all of them to soon find out that the corn can't be fill Segator Pratt's place.

COMMUNICATION.

Dagron, Va., Oct. 27, 1874.

MR. MILLIKAN:

Railroads are the life of a country-is an admitted fact among all intelligent and progressive people. There is very little profit to the farmer, when he has to haul his fifteen or twenty barrels of flour one hundred, or one hundred and fifty miles, over a rough road, or in mud, into which his wagon sinks up to the axle. That is just what the valley farmers have been doing until recently, when Ohio and Indiana, a thousand miles away from the sea board, were almost checkered with them. Yea, and Eastern Virginia had also supplied herself very generously, with In the time of Charles the First barley Richmond, as a matter of course as the "hub." "Any thing that couldn't go to Richmond, conldn't go at all," used to be the familiar dictum of our learned legisla-

tors. How did the poor man of the valley, the daily laborer, he who fought so hard for his "best friend," the slaveholder, who fought'so faithfully for "Southern Independence" and "rights." I say, how did he fare then? with labor from 30 to 40 cents per day, with a double tariff on the sugar and coffee that he consumed; and, which had to be dragged through the mud and over the stones, almost by the single hundred weight. May he not thank God that slavery has been trampled into the dust; that Virginia has indeed gained her independence; that the rich have been made poor, and the poor made rich? And years ago; at least, all have accepted of

NOW FOR SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES IN THIS MATTER OF RECONSTRUCTION.

There should be a close affinity between reconconstructors and tuose to be reconstructed; yet, it not unfrequently happens From the Laporte Herald. | that grave misunderstandings arise, purely from local causes. The war passed over us, and left in its evoke, swindlers, cut-throats and gamblers; the rubbish of both armies. It is the same old history ever seen. The South is flooded with WHEREAS, Among the evils of society them. They take advantage of the negro's ignorance and inexperience, get into office, pocket the money and "light." Then the people get mad, and go to killing the innocent darkies or any man they chance to meet, with a carpet bag in his hand; and, the administration is cursed nearly out of its boots, especially by our the exercise of their just right to protect | bull-terriers of the north. But, then, themselves against the ravages of this what remedy do they propose? None at all! Its the poor negro-the beginning responsibility of the lipnor seller for the then I presume some of our very sympathetic friends would be satisfied.

But that is not all: the people of the South have gone in a manner crazy, on the subject of railroads. Their hearts and their pockets, with but few excepbled in session in the city of LaPorte, tions, are open to an enterprise of that names, something like this: "Shenandoah Valley and North River R. R. Comevents, but to redouble their efforts to York or Boston, represented as President. Solicit county, town and private subscriptions, get the money, grade a few miles of road, and then collapse inte nothingness. We all know that there is nothing more disgusting to a farmer, than for a Railroad Company, to which he has catting up his farm, and all amount to

Who is to blame? To whom is the farmer to go for reparation? If he had would not cheat the people much longer; and, all the while that "nesty, dirty yankee," resides in the nearest town,-all inclined to create prejudice against the Reling to be confined to the Valley or the South alone? No! All over the west comes up the suppressed cry of indigna-RALPH ADAMS. tion and wrong.

-Snow fell last Friday night, in suffilittle remained in shaded spots all day

-A tie vote for County Auditor of public improvements cut down. That Fulton county,' necessitates another eleckind of reform will please the people of tion, which will take place on the 17th

> -The Indianapolis Journal says that "William McGinnis, the workman who fell from the court-house roof to the ground, a distance of eighty feet, is recovering. This should be encouraging to Republicans in Obio and Indiana, who didn't fall anything like that, at the late

> -One of our entetprising farmers, who has a turn for business, and speculation.